

1937



BRISTOL
PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
PORT MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

1937



BRISTOL
PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PORT MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH.

R. H. PARRY, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.

BRISTOL PORT HEALTH COMMITTEE.*Chairman*

ALDERMAN E. T. COZENS, J.P.

ALDERMAN H. J. MAGGS, J.P.

ALDERMAN J. J. MILTON, J.P.

COUNCILLOR G. A. W. ALLAN

COUNCILLOR R. N. HARRISON

COUNCILLOR T. JEFFERIS

COUNCILLOR J. OWEN, J.P.

COUNCILLOR V. J. ROBINSON

COUNCILLOR SIR LIONEL

GOODENOUGH TAYLOR, J.P.

PORT SANITARY STAFF.**Port Medical Officer of Health*

R. H. PARRY, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.

**Deputy Port Medical Officer of Health*

I. G. DAVIES, M.B., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.

**Assistant Port Medical Officers*

LLYWELYN ROBERTS, M.D., D.P.H. (to 30.11.37).

F. W. BUNTING, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (from 1.1.38).

R. J. I. BELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

D. T. RICHARDS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*Inspectors***Chief Inspector, J. A. ROBINSON, 1.2.*

E. H. SCORRER, 1.2 (to 13.5.37). C. W. GOULD, 1.2.3.

T. E. HOWICK, 1.2.4. I. E. DAVIES, 1.2.3.

Assistant Port Officers

C. A. SAMPSON

W. T. BOWEN, 3.

Rat Catchers

*C. H. RYMAN

*C. SCORRER

*F. PEACOCK

E. R. POOLE

1. Certificated Sanitary Inspector.
2. Certificated Meat and Food Inspector.
3. Master Mariners' Certificate.
4. Liverpool University Cert. San. Science.

** Also engaged in the city.***INSPECTION OF ALIENS.***Supervising Medical Inspector, R. H. PARRY.**Medical Inspectors*

I. G. DAVIES

R. J. I. BELL

F. W. BUNTING

D. T. RICHARDS

CONTENTS, 1937

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	5
1. AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT ...	8
2. CHARACTER AND TRADE OF PORT	8
3. WATER SUPPLY	10
4. PORT SANITARY REGULATIONS, 1933	10
5. MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS	13
6. HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES	17
7. FOOD INSPECTION	17
8. MISCELLANY	21

BRISTOL PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1937.

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you a report upon the work of the port health authority during 1937.

The work of the department proceeded smoothly along well defined lines, chief of which consists of strict and constant supervision over ships arriving and during their stay here. This work, while unobtrusive in character, is nevertheless of the utmost importance since the port is a possible gateway for the entrance of dangerous infectious disease to the country. The port of Bristol with its increasing world-wide trade is in direct communication with countries where these dangerous diseases are prevalent.

In addition, Bristol is an important discharging port for food-stuffs which are distributed to all parts of the country. This necessitates careful examination by skilled inspectors.

For the efficient carrying out of these duties, there is the closest possible co-operation between the port health department, Ham Green Hospital and the preventive medicine laboratories at Canynge Hall, and an example of this co-ordination is given on page 21. The department is also in communication with other ports of the United Kingdom in an interchange of information regarding the health of ships.

During the year under review, 1,102 ships arrived at Bristol ports from "foreign" and 7,131 from coastwise, making a total from "foreign" and coastwise of 8,233. Of these ships, 59 were from ports known to have been infected by plague. Your medical officers visited 245 ships altogether and in nearly all these examined the crews. The port sanitary inspectors boarded 2,313 ships.

The number of cases of sickness landed from vessels arriving at the port was 101, in addition 29 cases of infectious and other sickness were reported to have occurred on vessels during the voyage, but had been disposed of prior to arrival.

There was no case or suspected case of yellow fever, smallpox or typhus on board these vessels. Six cases were removed from ships to the isolation hospital for observation or treatment, and eight cases to Southmead Hospital for treatment of other than infectious diseases.

On page 21 reference is made to a case of typhus fever which occurred in relation to the port.

The medical inspectors of aliens inspected 134 aliens and subjected sixty of these to detailed examination. No certificates of physical incapacitation were issued during the year.

The detection of rodent plague is one of the most important duties of the port health authority. All ships from infected or suspicious ports were examined thoroughly for rat indications and wherever possible samples of rats were obtained for pathological examination for plague. In all 289 rats from ships were examined during the year. For the purpose of sampling the rat population in the vicinity of the quays, 507 rats were examined pathologically giving a total of 796 examined during the year.

The Port Sanitary Regulations 1933 and other measures in relation to the deratisation of ships have been the means of reducing to a remarkable extent rat infestation of ships. This is shewn by the figures in the table on page 14. The numbers of rats found on ships have fallen consistently since 1933.

The work is not altogether an easy task since the provisions of the regulations must be carried out with as little interference with the movements of shipping as possible, but with the helpful co-operation of owners and agents no serious difficulties have arisen.

Finally, the best thanks of the department are due to the assistance given to us by H.M. customs officers, the officers of the Port of Bristol docks authority, the haven master and the pilots. I desire also to bring to your notice the excellent service given to the port health authority by all the officers of the department.

I am, my Lord Mayor, ladies and gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. H. PARRY,

Port Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

BY

I. G. DAVIES, M.B., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.,
Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

As in previous years this Report is prepared on the lines indicated in a memorandum issued by the Ministry of Health to Port Health Authorities (Memorandum 204/S.A.)

Articles 17 (5) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935, lays upon the medical officer of health the duty of making an annual report "on the sanitary circumstances, the sanitary administration and the vital statistics of the district containing, in addition to any other matters upon which he may consider it desirable to report, such information as may from time to time be required by the Minister." Article 27 (18) imposes a similar duty upon the sanitary inspector to report to the medical officer of health.

Certain permanent arrangements which have been fully described in previous reports have not been repeated in this report.

For many details referred to in the tables given in this report as well as for a year of smooth working, we are indebted to the co-operation of the officers of the Port of Bristol Authority (and particularly the haven master and his pilots), and H.M. immigration officers. Throughout the year also, we have had unfailing courtesy and help in every respect from H.M. customs officers. In addition, a most helpful co-operation has been established between the port health department and the surveyors department of the Board of Trade concerning the hygiene of ships. Further reference is made to this on page 17. To all these our grateful thanks are given.

The Port of Bristol comprises the Avonmouth docks, the City docks, and the Portishead docks, which have a total water area of 188 acres, and a dock quayage of 37,220 feet. The Corporation of Bristol are the owners of the entire dock system, the administration of which is vested in a committee, the Port of Bristol Authority.

I.—Amount of Shipping entering the Port during the year 1937.

(AVONMOUTH, PORTISHEAD AND CITY DOCKS)

Table A.

		Number *	Tonnage *	Number inspected		Number reported to be defec- tive	Number of vessels on which defects were remedied	Number of vessels reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board
				By the medical officer of health	By the sanitary in- specter			
Foreign	{ Steamers }	1,102	2,795,475	218	953	200	200	20
	+Motor	—	—	25	149	3	3	—
	Sailing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Fishing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign ...		1,102	2,795,475	243	1,102	203	203	20
Coast- wise	{ Steamers }	7,131	975,567	2	828	145	145	1
	+Motor	—	—	—	302	—	—	—
	Sailing	—	—	—	68	1	1	—
	Fishing	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Total Coastwise ...		7,131	975,567	2	1,211	146	146	1
Total foreign and coastwise ...		8,233	3,771,042	245	2,313	349	349	21**

† Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers.

* Figures supplied by Port Authority. The foreign tonnage includes vessels entering from a coastwise port to load for a foreign port.

** Excluding vessels having venereal disease on board.

II.—Character of Trade of Port.

Table B.

(a) Passenger Traffic during 1937.

No. of passengers		1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Trans- migrants	Total
Inwards	Aliens	194	—	—	—	194
	British	2,206	—	—	—	2,206
Outwards	Aliens	101	—	—	—	101
	British	2,151	—	—	—	2,151

The foreign ports from which passengers principally arrived were :—

Kingston (Jamaica), Trinidad, U.S.A., Canadian and Scandinavian ports, Amsterdam.

(b) Cargo Traffic.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Commodities							
Grain	...	...	...	...	Tons	—	956,320
Oilseeds	...	...	...	...	"	—	77,172
Feeding stuffs for animals	...	...	...	...	"	—	150,643
Cereal products for human consumption	...	...	...	...	"	—	27,210
Fruit :							
Bananas	...	...	...	Bunches	...	6,129,319	Tons 85,194
Oranges and lemons	...	...	...	Cases	...	209,346	" 8,634
Other green fruit	...	...	...	Tons	...	—	3,282
Canned	...	...	...	"	...	—	4,821
Dried	...	...	...	"	...	—	3,922
Metals and ores :							
Brass	...	...	...	"	...	—	149
Copper	...	...	...	"	...	—	35,065
Iron	...	...	...	"	...	—	22,002
Lead	...	...	...	"	...	—	4,289
Spelter	...	...	...	"	...	—	2,271
Zinc concentrates	...	...	...	"	...	—	87,398
Paper	...	...	...	"	...	—	62,247
Petroleum...	...	...	...	"	...	—	906.831
Provisions :							
Bacon	...	...	...	"	...	—	671
Butter	...	...	...	"	...	—	12,067
Cheese	...	...	...	"	...	—	10,690
Lard	...	...	...	"	...	—	1,738
Frozen meat	...	...	...	"	...	—	12,964
Sugar :							
Refined	...	...	...	"	...	—	4,696
Unrefined	...	...	...	"	...	—	7,932
Glucose	...	...	...	"	...	—	736
Molasses	...	...	...	"	...	—	22,191
Tobacco	...	...	...	"	...	—	36,847
Wine	...	...	...	Pipes	...	8,273	Tons 4,964
"	...	...	...	Dozens	...	6,880	" 172
Spirits	...	...	...	Pipes	...	127	" 76
"	...	...	...	Dozens	...	38,450	" 769
Wood and timber	...	...	...	Tons	...	—	167,047
Wood pulp	...	...	...	"	...	—	102,742
All other goods	...	...	...	"	...	—	163,661
Total Foreign Imports						...	2,987,413

From the above figures it is obvious that the Port of Bristol maintains its position as a port receiving particularly large quantities of the grain, the tobacco and the bananas received into the United Kingdom.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

Commodities						Tons	
Chemicals :							
Saltcake	...	...	...	...	...	8,600	
Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	3,069	
Clay	...	...	...	...	...	5,382	
Coke	...	...	...	...	...	1,692	
Earths	...	...	...	...	...	2,017	
Iron	...	...	...	...	...	2,439	
Paper	...	...	...	...	...	335	
Strontia	...	...	...	...	...	2,876	
All other goods	...	...	...	...	...	46,180	
Total Foreign Exports						...	72,590

(c) Foreign ports from which vessels arrive.

The Port of Bristol trades with all parts of the world and the list printed in 1934 is typical of the foreign ports from which vessels arrive in any year.

III.—Water Supply.

- (1) *Source of supply for (a) the port, (b) shipping.*

The water used in the port and by ships in the docks is supplied by the Bristol Water Works Company. Hydrants are provided on the quaysides.

Samples of ships' water are taken from time to time. Four samples were taken during 1937. Eight water tanks were required by the port inspectors to be cleansed.

- (2) *Hydrants and hosepipes.*

As a precaution against contamination, water is allowed to run free for a few minutes before it is permitted to enter ships' storage tanks. The hosepipes are also periodically examined and cleansed by the water works staff.

- (3) *No. of water boats and their sanitary condition.*

There are no water boats in use at Avonmouth or Portishead.

One water boat is in use at Bristol docks. This vessel is inspected periodically by the port sanitary inspector, and is cleansed and cement washed when necessary.

IV.—Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933.

- (1) *Arrangements for dealing with declarations of health.*
 (2) *Boarding of vessels on arrival.*
 (3) *Notification to the authority of inward vessels requiring special attention.*

The above headings were dealt with in detail in the annual report for 1933. These arrangements, together with the arrangements made under article 6 of the Port Sanitary Regulations requiring notification by wireless message of any unusual circumstances on board by the master before arrival at the port, have all worked satisfactorily throughout the year under review. The latter arrangements, concerning the sending of wireless messages, were given in the report for 1934.

- (4) *Mooring Stations.*

These remain as detailed in my report for 1933.

- (5) *Particulars of any standing exemptions from the provisions of article 14.*

At this Port every ship from foreign is met at the lock gates by a port sanitary inspector. The medical officer on duty has already been notified of the expected arrival of the ship and of the necessity for medical inspection. In every case therefore he is awaiting the arrival of the ship and in this way no delay is caused either to the ship or to its personnel.

No standing exemptions under article 14 (1) have been issued.

- (6) *Experience of working of article 16.*

(7) *What, if any, arrangements have been made for :—*

- (a) *Premises and waiting rooms for medical examinations.*
- (b) *Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons and clothing and other articles.*
- (c) *Premises for the temporary accommodation of persons for whom such accommodation is required for the purposes of the regulations.*
- (d) *Hospital accommodation available for plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, and other infectious diseases.*
- (e) *Ambulance transport.*
- (f) *Supervision of contacts.*

These matters were fully dealt with in the report for 1933.

(8) and (9) *Arrangements for (a) bacteriological or pathological examination of rats for plague and (b) for other similar examinations.*

All bacteriological and pathological examinations for port work are carried out at the laboratories of the department of preventive medicine of the University at Canynge Hall. This scheme is working admirably.

Routine examinations of rats for rodent plague are carried out and the following figures give the results of such examinations.

During the year under review, 479 rats were caught on ships and 3,939 rats and 390 mice were recovered from sheds and quays at the docks.

Of these, 796 were examined for plague, 289 from ships at the ports and 507 from sheds and quays at the docks.

(10) *Arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease amongst sailors under international arrangements.*

Inquiry is always made of the responsible officers on all ships concerning the possibility of venereal disease amongst the crew and full directions are given to the crew as to the means of obtaining treatment.

The following particulars relate to seamen treated at the municipal clinic during the year :—

1936		1937	DIAGNOSIS.			
			Syph.	Soft Sore	Gon.	Non-Ven.
	CASES					
234	Total	209	81	3	85	40
202	New cases	169	54	3	72	40
	ATTENDANCES					
917	Total	756	369	7	293	87
594	New cases	424	132	7	198	87
	INPATIENTS					
13	Total	5	2	—	3	—
13	New cases	4	1	—	3	—
	INPATIENT DAYS—					
387	Total	148	53	—	95	—
387	New cases	112	17	—	95	—

Table C.

Cases of infectious sickness landed* from vessels.

Disease	No. of cases during 1937		No. of vessels concerned	Average no. of cases for previous 5 years
	Passengers	Crew		
<i>Infectious diseases, including :</i>				
Scarlet fever	—	1	1	0.0
Malaria	1	3	4	5.4
Pneumonia	—	2	2	1.0
Chicken pox	—	3	1	1.4
Pulmonary tuberculosis...	1	1	2	5.0
Tuberculosis, other causes ...	—	1	1	0.2
Venereal disease	—	7	6	33.4

Other diseases not included in Table C above landed* from vessels.

Disease	No. of cases during 1937		No. of vessels concerned	Average no. of cases for previous 5 years
	Passengers	Crew		
Cancer	—	1	1	0.4
Rheumatism	—	1	1	3.8
Diseases of nervous system	—	4	4	8.6
Diseases of circulatory system	—	4	4	3.2
Diseases of respiratory system	2	7	7	10.0
Diseases of digestive system	—	17	14	19.0
Diseases of genito urinary system	1	3	4	3.2
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue	—	8	7	10.6
Diseases of bones and organs locomotion	—	6	6	2.8
Ill-defined	—	27	22	18.6

* Includes only cases requiring medical attention, but all were not removed from ships to hospital.

Table D.

Cases of infectious sickness on vessels during voyage but disposed of prior to arrival.

Disease	No. of cases during 1937		No. of vessels concerned	Average no. of cases during previous 5 years
	Passengers	Crew		
<i>Infectious diseases, including :</i>				
Typhoid	—	1	1	0·8
Malaria	—	8	3	3·2
Dysentery... ..	—	1	1	3·6
Chicken pox	—	4	2	1·2
Pulmonary tuberculosis...	—	1	1	1·0
Pneumonia	—	1	1	0·4
Venereal disease	—	2	2	3·0

Other diseases not included in Table D above on vessels during voyage but disposed of prior to arrival.

Disease	No. of cases during 1937		No. of vessels concerned	Average no. of cases during previous 5 years
	Passengers	Crew		
Diseases of nervous system ...	—	1	1	1·2
„ „ digestive system ...	—	4	4	5·0
„ „ genito urinary system...	—	1	1	0·6
„ „ skin and cellular tissue	—	2	2	1·4
Traumatism... ..	—	1	1	3·0
Ill-defined causes	—	2	2	6·4

V.—Measures against Rodents.

- (1) *Steps taken for detection of rodent plague (a) in ships in the port, (b) on quays, wharves, warehouses, etc.*
- (2) *Measures taken to prevent the passage of rats between ships and the shore.*
- (3) *Methods of deratisation of (a) ships (b) premises in the vicinity of the docks and quays.*

Such steps were given in detail in the reports for 1933 and 1934.

- (4) *Measures taken for the detection of rat prevalence in ships and on shore.*
- (5) *Rat-proofing.*

These matters continue as detailed in previous reports, particularly those for 1933 and 1934.

Sixteen deratisation and 115 deratisation exemption certificates were issued during the year 1937. Deratisation was carried out as follows :—

5 vessels by sulphur.

11 vessels by cyanide.

If there is any evidence of considerable infestation deratisation by trapping is not undertaken as it is considered that it cannot be efficiently carried out with certainty.

Two hundred and ninety-three rats were recovered from these vessels.

The following table deals with the certificates of deratisation and exemption issued during the last five years.

Rat infestation of ships has been considerably reduced during the last five years. The great problem of infestation of shore premises still remains and at present in many cases is of greater moment than infestation of ships. Disinfestation of shore premises and docks has not kept pace with that of ships.

Further improvement in ships will undoubtedly occur.

Year	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Ships fumigated	26	29	19	19	16
Rats found on these ships :	864	739	623	306	293
Average number of rats per ship But it is relevant to note the greatest number of rats on a single ship was	33.2 201	25.5 234	32.8 167	16.1 84	18.3 99
Number of exemption certificates issued	113	117	126	127	115
Rats found on these ships by trapping previous to issuing exemption certificates ...	1	19	7	10	3

Table G.
Measures of rat destruction on plague "infected" or "suspected" vessels or vessels from plague infected ports arriving in the Port during the year.

Total number of such vessels arriving.	Number of such vessels fumigated by SO ₂	Number of rats killed.	Number of such vessels fumigated by HCN.	Number of rats killed.	Number of such vessels on which trapping, poisoning, etc., were employed.	Number of rats killed.	Number of such vessels on which measures of rat destruction were not carried out.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
59	1	—	1	3	42	7	15*

* These ships were all examined for rat indications, but no measures were taken, either because there was no evidence of rats, or because of very short stay in port.

Table H.
Deratisation certificates and deratisation exemption certificates issued during the year.

Net Tonnage.	No. of ships.	No. of deratisation certificates issued.					No. of deratisation exemption certificates issued.	Total certificates issued.
		After fumigation with		After trapping, poisoning, etc.	Total.			
		H.C.N.	Sulphur			H.C.N. and Sulphur.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Ships up to 300 tons	11	—	—	—	—	—	11	11
„ from 301 tons to 1,000 tons	32	—	—	—	—	—	32	32
„ from 1,001 „ 3,000 „	27	2	5	—	—	7	20	27
„ from 3,001 „ 10,000 „	61	9	—	—	—	9	52	61
„ over 10,000 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	131	11	5	—	—	16	115	131

VI.—Hygiene of crews' spaces.

Table J.—Classification of nuisances.

Nationality of vessel.	Number inspected during the year.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health.
British ...	1,787	7	109	246
Other nations	556	—	41	67
Totals ...	2,343	7	150	313

During the year a working arrangement was made with the surveyors of the Board of Trade concerning a reciprocal system of reporting defects in the hygiene of ships. This will enable the best method of remedying these defects to be found. As the result of experience of examination of ships, many defects are found which are not capable of remedy without some reconstruction. For this the co-operation of the Board of Trade is necessary.

Arrangements have been made whereby such defects are reported to the surveyors of the Board for their advice and remedy. Such defects are many, e.g., ventilation of crews' spaces is defective because of unsatisfactory situation of ventilation cowls; methods of lighting and heating may be defective; dampness in crews' quarters; defects in the situation and construction of water tanks.

For much helpful advice in regard to these matters the department is indebted to Mr. Gould, port inspector for Bristol docks.

VII.—Food Inspection.

(1) *Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1925.*

Public Health (Imported Food) Amendment Regulations, 1933.

Resort to legal proceedings was not necessary during the year.

Quantity of food imported and dealt with:—

<i>Fresh, frozen or canned meat, etc.</i>			
Frozen beef	...	...	19,052 qrs.
" mutton and lamb	...	...	637,598 carcasses.
" pork	...	...	39,958 "
" pork legs	...	...	356 bags
" sundries	...	...	8,992 packages.
Cured or salted beef and pork	...	...	25 tons
Bacon and hams	...	...	671 "
Canned meat	...	...	524 "
Canned fish	...	...	300 "
<i>Fresh, dried and canned fruit, etc.</i>			
Bananas	...	...	85,194 "
Green fruit	...	...	11,916 "
Dried fruit	...	...	3,922 "
Vegetables—raw	...	...	2,805 "
canned	...	...	1,286 "
Vegetables in brine	...	...	823 "
Canned fruit	...	...	4,821 "
<i>Other foods:</i>			
Butter, cheese and lard	...	...	24,495 "
Grain	...	...	956,320 "
Cereal products for human consumption	...	...	27,210 "
Feeding stuffs for animals	...	...	150,643 "

Imported animals dead or slaughtered:—

Animals landed dead	...	...	...	...	3
Slaughtered in lairs	...	...	...	...	6

Unsound food destroyed or otherwise dealt with so as not to be used for human food.

<i>Fresh or frozen meat, etc.</i>					Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Beef	...	...	...	...	—	11	—	12
Mutton and lamb	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	3
Pork	...	...	...	...	—	1	1	22
<i>Canned goods.</i>								
	Tins							
Apples	...	50	...	...	—	2	2	1
Apricots	...	39	...	...	—	—	2	4
Beef	...	30	...	...	—	1	1	14
Brawn	...	11	...	...	—	—	2	13
Fruit salad	...	174	...	...	—	1	3	9
Grape fruit	...	90	...	...	—	1	—	9
Hams	...	20	...	...	—	2	—	14½
Loganberries	...	18	...	...	—	—	—	18
Milk (condensed)	...	9	...	...	—	—	—	5½
Peaches	...	65	...	...	—	1	—	5½
Pears	...	112	...	...	—	3	1	10
Pineapples	...	273	...	...	—	3	—	15
Pineapple juice	...	4	...	...	—	—	—	6
Peas	...	6	...	...	—	—	—	6
Soup	...	10	...	...	—	—	—	10
Salmon	...	44	...	...	—	—	1	16
Tomatoes	...	207	...	...	—	3	2	14
Tongues	...	10	...	...	—	—	2	4
Vegetables	...	10	...	...	—	—	—	10
<i>Fruit and vegetables.</i>								
Apples	...	...	...	...	—	3	3	—
Apples (dried)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	22
Currants	...	...	...	...	—	—	3	—
Grape fruit	...	...	...	...	7	7	2	—
Figs (dried)	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	—
Lemons	...	...	...	...	—	16	—	—
Onions	...	...	...	...	33	13	—	—
Oranges	...	...	...	...	372	3	3	5
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	18	6	—	—
Prunes	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	25
Raisins	...	...	...	...	—	3	1	15
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	25
<i>Other goods.</i>								
Barley	...	...	...	...	5	7	1	20
Cheese	...	...	...	...	—	6	1	24
Coconut, desiccated	...	...	...	...	1	18	—	—
Flour	...	...	...	...	5	17	2	—
Lard	...	...	...	...	—	4	—	—
Linseed	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	—
Maize	...	...	...	...	21	11	—	26
Oats	...	...	...	...	—	9	2	26
Wheat	...	...	...	...	55	13	1	4
TOTAL					531	1	—	21½

Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926.

No milk (other than condensed, evaporated or dried) was imported during the year.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.

The administration of the Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations continues to demand attention from the port sanitary staff.

Lead in sardines.

During the year the question of lead in sardines was again considered and a strict standard was put into operation as agreed with the Ministry of Health and other port health authorities. Importers were circulated to the effect that lead was avoidable in sardines with improved methods of preparation and packing. A considerable improvement has been noted with regard to the lead content as shewn by analyses during the year.

Sampling for preservatives.

The following samples were submitted to the public analyst during the year and examined by him for the presence of preservatives :—

Apricots, dried	...	3	Milk block, full cream	1		
Apples, evaporated	...	1	Milk sugar	...	...	1
Baking powder	...	2	Margarine	...	...	1
Cranberries	...	...	Muscateles	...	...	1
Cornflower	...	...	Meat Galantine	...	...	1
Cherries, in brine	...	2	Marshmallow cream	...	...	1
Cherries, canned	...	1	Olives, in brine	...	...	1
Cherries, drained	...	1	Pulp, raspberry	...	...	6
Cauliflower, in brine	...	1	Pulp, blackcurrant	...	...	5
Cocoa	...	...	Pulp, red currant	...	...	1
Cocoa butter	...	1	Pulp, strawberry	...	...	3
Cream, canned	...	2	Pulp, gooseberry	...	...	1
Corned beef, canned	...	2	Prawns	...	...	1
Cane syrup	...	...	Pickles, mixed	...	...	1
Cockles, pickled	...	1	Prunes	...	...	1
Figs	...	...	Pearl barley	...	...	1
Gherkins	...	...	Raisins	...	...	9
Lard, Dutch	...	...	Sultanas	...	...	7
Milk condensed machine	...	...	Sugar	...	...	4
skimmed, sweetened	...	3	Salmon, canned	...	...	3
Milk, powder, machine	...	...	Walnuts	...	...	1
skimmed	...	...	Walnuts, shelled	...	...	1
Milk powder, full cream	...	2				
Milk, evaporated, full	...	...				85
cream	...	...				
		1				

The number of samples found to contain preservative in excess of the regulations in previous years is according to the following table:

1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
6	—	10	5	—

(2) *Public Health (Cleansing of Shellfish) Act 1932.*

Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations 1934.

There are no shellfish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the Bristol Port Health Authority. The supply of shell fish marketed in Bristol is obtained mainly from the following sources :

Cockles from St. Clair, South Wales, and King's Lynn, Norfolk.

Escallops ,, Brixham, South Devon.

Mussels ,, Appledore, North Devon ; and St. Clair, South Wales.

Oysters ,, Whitstable, Pyefleet, and Colemouth, via London, Portugese and American via Liverpool.

Winkles ,, Appledore, North Devon.

Whelks ,, King's Lynn, Norfolk.

(3) *Samples of food examined by bacteriologist and analyst.*

Article.	Examined for	Result.
Baking powder ...	Soundness	Genuine
Buttermilk powder...	do.	Genuine,
Corned beef, canned	Metals	Tin—24 grain per lb.
do. ...	do.	Tin—trace.
Cocoa ...	Soundness	Genuine
Cocoa offal ...	do.	Genuine
Cheese ...	Contamination	No contamination
Cornflour ...	Soundness	Genuine
Cherries, canned ...	Metals	Tin—I grain per lb.
Flour ...	Contamination	Unfit for food.
Herring meat ...	Soundness	Genuine.
Margarine ...	Soundness	Genuine.
Milk Powder, full cream ...	Soundness	Deficient in milk fat of 6.5%.
Milk block, full cream	do.	Genuine.
Milk, evaporated ...	do.	Genuine.
Rice (oil dressed) ...	do.	Genuine.
Rye flour ...	Contamination	No contamination.
Raisins ...	do.	Damaged by contact with chestnut oil.
Salmon, canned ...	Metals	Metals—nil.
do. ...	do.	Metals—nil.
do. ...	do.	Metals—nil
Sardines ...	do.	Lead—1 part per million.
do. ...	do.	Lead—1 part per million.
do. ...	do.	Lead—nil.
do. ...	do.	Lead—2 parts per million.
do. ...	do.	Lead—5.5 parts per million.
do. ...	do.	Lead—3 parts per million.
do. ...	do.	Lead—5 parts per million.
do. ...	do.	Lead—2 parts per million.
do. ...	do.	Lead—4 parts per million.

MISCELLANY.*Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations, 1930.*

One vessel arrived in 1937 with four parrots or budgerigars on board. Their importation was prohibited under the regulations.

Canal Boat Inspection.

No canal boats were in use in the Bristol district during 1937.

Medical inspection of aliens.

During the year 194 aliens landed at Bristol, mostly as first class passengers, in transit or visitors, from the West Indies, and medically presented no difficulties. Those referred for examination are examined on board while the ship is in the locks. Altogether, 74 were inspected by the medical inspector including 47 who were subjected to detailed examination.

Spanish Refugees.

On 21st October, 1937, 13 Spanish refugees were brought to Bristol in a small fishing vessel which had been picked up at sea and taken in tow by the S.S. "Etrib." All these men were examined on arrival by one of the port medical officers and were found to be free from infectious disease.

Typhus.

A case of typhus was notified in Bristol in November, 1937. The case was extremely unusual chiefly in the fact that it was in a man who although working in a mill in the docks had not been on a ship or in any way connected with the crew of a ship. There had been no case of typhus in a ship coming into the port nor had there been illness suspicious of typhus. Serological tests confirmed the diagnosis. The mode of infection formed an interesting epidemiological problem which was fully reported and published in the *Lancet* of 26th February, 1938, by Drs. Gray, Peters and Davies, who investigated the case.

.

Medical Inspection of Aliens.
Annual return by the medical inspector of aliens for year ended 31st December, 1937.

	Total	Number inspected by the medical inspector	Number subjected to detailed examination by the medical inspector	Certificates Issued				Transmigrants	
				Lunatic idiot or M.D.	Undesirable for medical reasons	Physically incapacitated	Suffering from acute infectious disease	Landing necessary for adequate medical examination	Verminous
1.									
(a) Total number of Aliens (excluding Alien Seamen) landing at the Port	194	74	47	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(c)	
(b) Aliens refused permission to land by Immigration Officer	20	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Transmigrants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Total Aliens arriving at the Port	214	74	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.									
(a) Total number of vessels carrying alien passengers ..	..	..	93						
(b) Number of such vessels dealt with by the Medical Inspector ..	..	..	44						

TABLE A.

Analysis of Aliens landing (see I (a)).		Total
Residents returning	..	6
In Transit	..	60
Visitors	..	69
Business	..	2
Diplomatic	..	4
Seamen	..	35
Contract Seamen	..	11
Ministry of Labour Permit (M.L.) :—		
(a) Males	..	..
(b) Females	..	2
(c) Children	..	..
Aliens coming to settle not holding M.L. permits :—		
(a) Males	..	2
(b) Females	..	2
(c) Children	..	1
Total	..	194

TABLE B.

Classification of Aliens referred to the Medical Inspector by the Immigration Officer for detailed examination—		Examined	No. of Certificates issued.
(i) holding Ministry of Labour permits	..	2	..
(ii) intending to remain in the country over 3 months	..	..	..
(iii) intending to make their home in this country	..	1	..
(iv) students coming for educational purposes	..	9	..
(v) in regard to whom there is any mention of health as a reason for their visit	..	..	..
(vi) who appear to the I.O. (a) not to be in robust health; (b) to be mentally or physically abnormal or sub-normal; (c) to be dirty in their person or (d) are selected for special reasons	(d) 13	..	..
(vii) seamen travelling as passengers	34	..	..
Total	59	..	..

